# Using linguistic typology to enrich multilingual lexicons: the case of lexical gaps in kinship



Temuulen Khishigsuren, Gábor Bella, Khuyagbaatar Batsuren, Abed Alhakim Freihat, Nandu Chandran Nair, Amarsanaa Ganbold, Hadi Khalilia, Yamini Chandrashekar, Fausto Giunchiglia

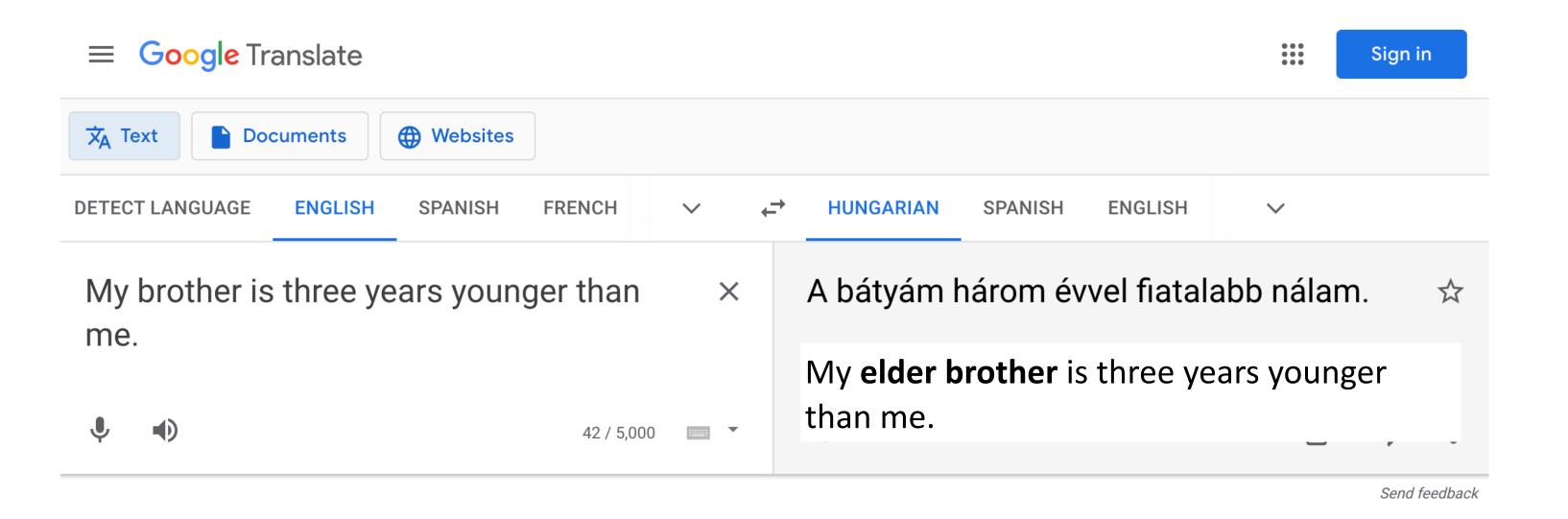


## Why is lexical diversity important?

Use of **typology i**n various NLP applications generated consistent improvements; hence, regarded as a promising new direction to tackle the issue of data scarcity in multilingual NLP [1].

However, most typology-informed NLP studies are limited to morphosyntactic features and have so far ignored **lexical diversity.** 

Ignoring diversity in lexicons can lead to hard-to-detect meaning-level mistakes:



## What are lexical gaps?

A concept is considered a lexical gap if it can only be expressed through free combinations of words [2].



## Methods: How to use lexical typology to infer lexical gaps?

### (1) Data collection:

#### Typological knowledge:

Murdock's lexicalization patterns [3]

566 languages

4 subdomains of kinship

## **Existing resources:**

Wiktionary

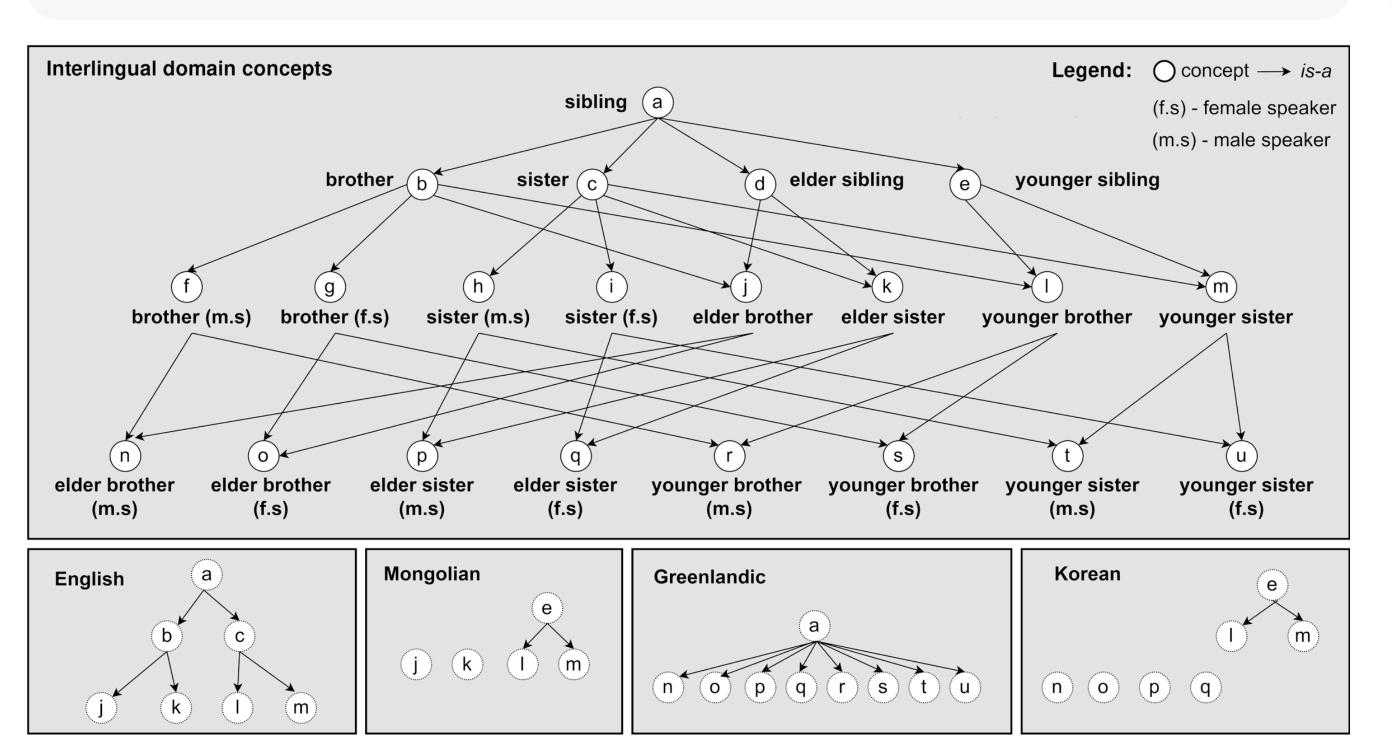
166 languages, 1681 words

6 subdomains of kinship

#### Native speakers:

10 languages, 230 words6 subdomains of kinship

## (2) Conceptual modeling:



#### (3) Gap inference:

# For concepts with speaker gender and age undefined:

if neither a concept c nor its parents have a lexicalization in language  $\ell$  then c is a lexical gap in  $\ell$ .

# For concepts with speaker gender or age specified:

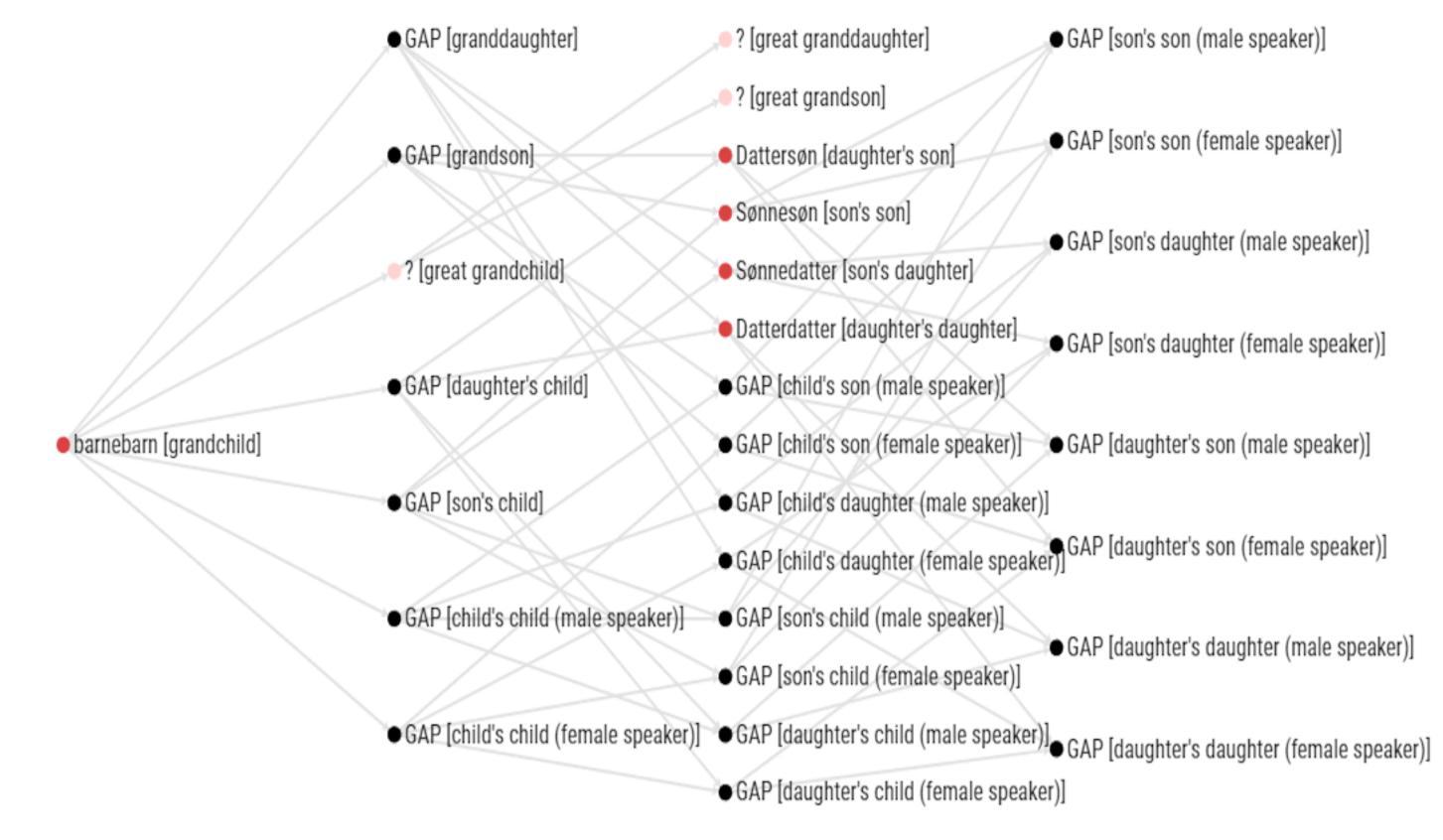
language  $\ell$  is known not to indicate the speaker's gender or age in the lexicalization, then all concepts with these attributes are lexical gaps in  $\ell$ .

# Published resource: Availability and visibility

Freely accessible as a stand-alone resource at: <a href="http://github.com/kbatsuren/KinDiv">http://github.com/kbatsuren/KinDiv</a>
<a href="http://ukc.disi.unitn.it/index.php/kinship/">http://ukc.disi.unitn.it/index.php/kinship/</a>

Domain	Concepts	Languages	Words	Gaps
grandparents	19	539	391	7,171
grandchildren	27	247	202	5,049
siblings	21	304	498	3,851
uncles&aunts	31	625	312	16,503
nephews&nieces	33	65	214	1,606
cousins	67	60	294	3,190
Total	198	699	1,911	37,370

# Can be browsed and visualized at: <a href="http://ukc.datascientia.eu">http://ukc.datascientia.eu</a> <a href="http://www.livelanguage.eu">http://www.livelanguage.eu</a>



## Contact

#### Email: kh.temulen@gmail.com, khuyagbaatar@num.edu.mn Address: National University of Mongolia Ikh surguuliin gudamj-1, Sukhbaatar district Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

## References

[1] Ponti, E.M., O'horan, H., Berzak, Y., Vulić, I., Reichart, R., Poibeau, T., Shutova, E. and Korhonen, A., 2019. Modeling language variation and universals: A survey on typological linguistics for natural language processing. *Computational Linguistics*, 45(3), pp.559-601.
[2] Pianta, E., Bentivogli, L. and Girardi, C., 2002. MultiWordNet: developing an aligned multilingual database. In *First international conference on global WordNet* (pp. 293-302).

[3] Murdock, G.P., 1970. Kin term patterns and their distribution. *Ethnology*, 9(2), pp.165-208.